

## OFFICIALS APPROVE MANY POST ROADS

Hard Surface Road Buckhorn to St. George and Lund to Cedar Are Included.

**TOTAL AUTHORIZED  
EXPENDITURE \$4,850,000**

Practically Two Million Dollars to be Spent in Iron and Washington Counties, Which Probably Means Cement Concrete for the Most Part.

(From Deseret Evening News.)

Post roads projects totalling over \$4,850,000 have been approved by the state road commission and by B. J. Finch, district engineer for the federal bureau of public roads for the 1919 and 1920 program. The roads to be improved will aggregate approximately 900 miles.

The counties in which the roads are to be built will be required to put up 10 per cent of the total cost.

The total federal government appropriation available for post road work in Utah in the two years is \$2,841,031.92. This is conditioned on the state and local authorities spending at least a like amount on the two roads.

The program as already approved therefore, leaves something like \$800,000 available for extra cost of projects in the program, or for other projects.

The list as already approved by the state commission and Mr. Finch, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, includes post roads in which some work has already been done. In a few instances the expenditures contemplated are already nearing completion. The entire program follows:

Castle Gate to Duchesne, surfaced earth road; length 45 miles; serving a population of 4,100 persons; estimated cost \$131,122.10.

Ogden to Hooper, macadam road; length, 9.6 miles; estimated cost, \$61,340.44.

### Lund to Cedar Road.

Lund to Cedar City, surfaced earth road; length 34 miles; serving population of 5,052; estimated cost, \$100,000.

Price to Emery, sections of earth, macadam and hard surface roads; length 63 miles, serving 9,280 persons; estimated cost, \$550,000.

Thompsons to Moab, surfaced earth road; length 35 miles; serving population of 1620 persons; estimated cost, \$100,000.

Moab to LaSal, surfaced earth road; length 24 miles; serving population of 225 persons; estimated cost, \$68,000.

LaSal to Monticello, surfaced earth road; length 36 miles; serving population of 600; estimated cost, \$104,000.

Monticello to Blanding, surfaced earth road; length 25 miles; serving population of 950; estimated cost, \$72,000.

### Cedar City to St. George.

Cedar City to St. George, hard surface road; length 56 miles; serving population of 8,370; estimated cost, \$672,000.

Delta-Holden-Kanosh, 33 miles, surfaced earth and 22 miles hard surface roads, serving population of 3,836; estimated cost, \$236,000.

Duchesne to Vernal, hard surface road; length 61 miles; serving population of 13,920; estimated cost, \$732,000.

Beaver to Milford, surfaced earth road, now nearly completed, length 33 miles; serving population of 4,460; estimated cost, \$39,600.

Tremonton to Snowville, surfaced earth road; length 45 miles; serving population of 1,800; estimated cost, \$100,000.

### Cedar City to Buckhorn.

Cedar City to Buckhorn, hard surface road; length 35 miles; estimated cost, \$420,000.

Panguitch to Kanab, surfaced earth road; length 72 miles; serving population of 2,790; estimated cost \$200,000.

Levan to Scipio, hard surface road; length, 28 miles; estimated cost, \$336,000.

Blanding to Bluff, earth road; length 28 miles; serving population of 360; estimated cost, \$33,600.

Marysville to Panguitch, macadam road; length 55 miles; serving population of 6,072; estimated cost, \$330,000.

Junction to Escalante, surfaced

## GASTLY SIGHT IS REAL BONE YARD

Gene Woodbury Describes One in an Interesting Letter to Folks at Home Recently Received.

Dear Folks.—What is the reason I don't hear from you lately. Have you read in some papers that the 4th Balloon has sailed or some such news? I suppose it is quite common back there. I have thought several times that we were leaving soon but I don't believe anything now. However, a major from the inspector general's office was out to look us over Saturday and he was pretty well pleased with conditions. He said that the 40th division was going out of Bordeaux now and as soon as they were all out we would be on the priority list. So we are here for at least three weeks and, more likely, a month or two yet.

The mail just came in and I got a letter from Mother of Feb. 10th. It's dinner time now but I will answer this afternoon.

The dinner was unusually good and I am pretty tight around the waist, so can't be expected to write very good.

You hadn't heard from me since Christmas when you wrote. I don't understand that as I was writing every week at Ville-sur-Coozansk. Of course you know by now that my year and a half in France proposition didn't get beyond the army rumor stage. Still, if it had materialized, I would have signed up. It would have been too good an offer to turn down.

About eight fellows are leaving the company in a day or two to attend the army university at Beames, near Dijon. The course lasts three months and I was about to go myself but hated to throw up the chance of going home soon. So you see I want to get home pretty bad. I doubt if I get there in time for the big celebration you spoke of, though. I read about it in The Record of Jan. 24th, also about the heroic experiences of Harvey Rosenberg.

Incidentally, I have only received about a half dozen copies of The Record since last July.

We are having as good weather as can be expected of France. It is never really cold though we have a fire in our fireplace frequently in the evenings. It rains most every day, but there is more sunshine than we are used to. There really isn't much to do. When the weather is fair we have an hour or so of drill, or a hike, but most of the time is spent loafing, playing baseball or reading. We have a small library in the company now, furnished by the A. L. A. I am hospital orderly today, but all I have to do is cut a little wood for our convalescent flu-pneumonia patients. The company is taking baths at St. Medard and I may go down for mine after I get over that dinner. It is a 4-kilometer hike down to St. Medard.

There were several dances in town last week. Tuesday the French pulled off one in celebration of the Mardigras, which you have probably heard of in connection with New Orleans. The dance hall is merely a low-ceilinged room about 20 by 40 feet with a tiny platform for the orchestra. All the music they had was furnished by an accordion, but they sure jived to it. They have some awfully funny dances.

Wednesday and Saturday nights we held dances. The string orchestra, with a cornet, furnished the music for real American one-stepping. The first night it was a purely stag affair, but

earth road; length 66 miles; serving population of 1,500; estimated cost, \$125,000.

### Paragonah to Orton.

Paragonah to Orton, earth road; length 29 miles; serving population of 500; estimated cost, \$34,800.

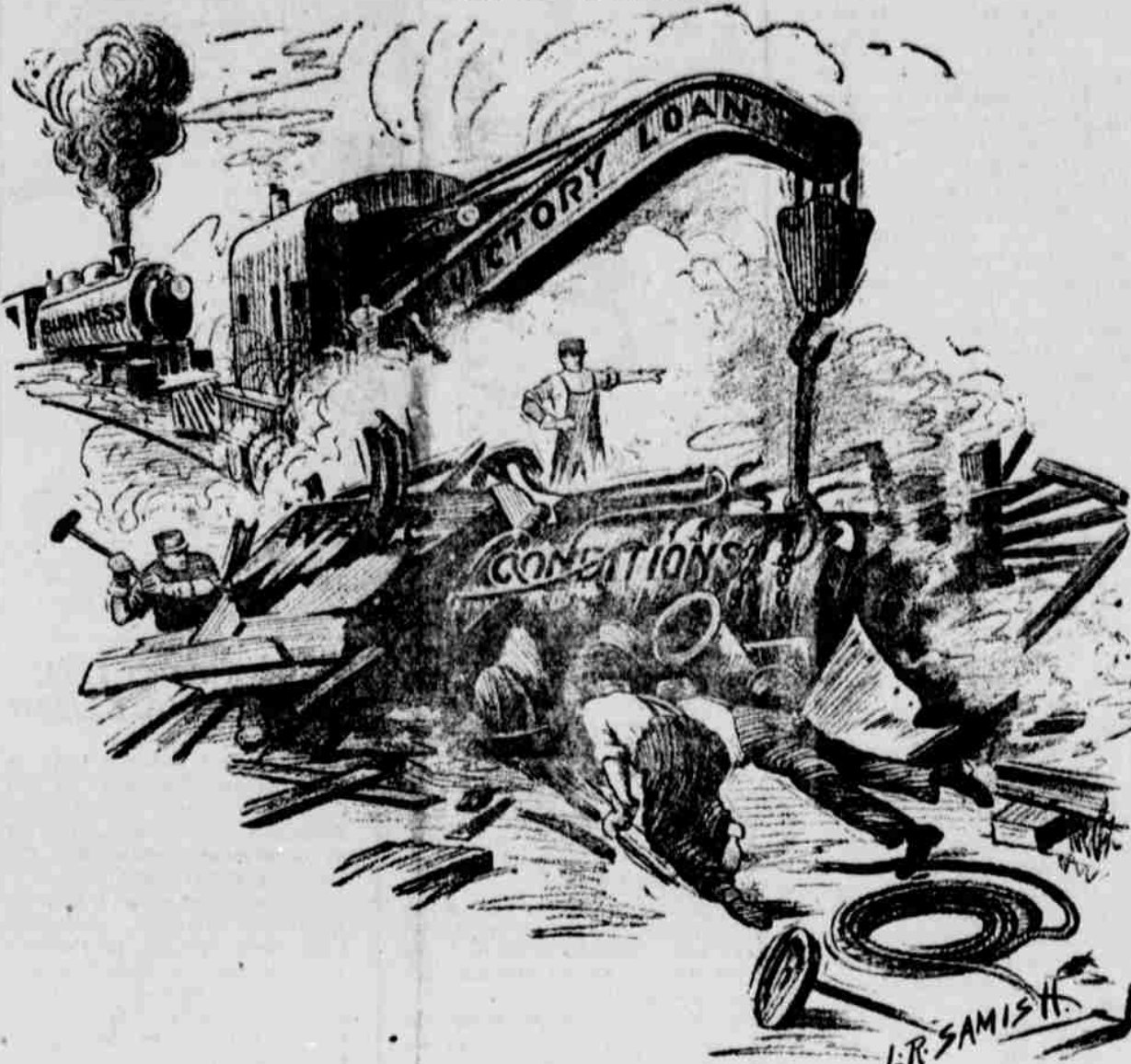
Milford to Newhouse, earth road; length 25 miles; serving population of 350; estimated cost, \$30,000.

Richfield to Hanksville, earth road; length 140 miles; serving population of 2,588; estimated cost \$168,000.

Morgan City, Littleton, Peterson, Stoddard to Morgan City, macadam road; length 17 miles; serving population of 2,776; estimated cost, \$102,000.

From Wyoming state line via Antelope and Manila to Linwood, earth road; length 14 miles; serving population of 500; estimated cost, \$21,000.

## CLEAR THE WAY



## FREE OPEN AIR BAND CONCERT SUNDAY EVENING

The Cedar City band, which under the tutelage and training of Prof. H. Peyton Johnson, is becoming a very efficient musical organization, very pleasantly entertained the Cedar City populace last Sunday evening by an open air concert. Many auto loads of interested auditors were lined up on Main Street enjoying the music, that proved a real treat when all public gatherings were close and the people were hungry for any kind of amusement. We are pleased to announce that these open air band concerts will be a regular feature in future, being given each Sunday evening at about 6 o'clock, in the vicinity of the public library. Don't miss them.

With all the road work projected for this county during the ensuing two years, the mining and other activity that is bound to follow the building of a railroad into Cedar City, through the iron fields of this section, and the natural growth and work of the country, there is going to be a strong demand for labor hereabouts and it will call for an increased population to take care of it. According to the estimates approved by the state road commission and federal road engineer, practically two million dollars in road improvements is to be expended by the federal, state and county road departments between Buckhorn on the north, St. George on the south, Lund on the west and the Kane county line on the east. This in itself will mean considerable demand for laborers. Everything indicates a prosperous period of activity for this region just ahead.

Saturday lots of the French came out of curiosity, and before the dance was over most of the girls were one-stepping. I can see where I learn to dance. I am enclosing a copy of the dance notice, which appeared on the bulletin board.

Yesterday I got a pass and went to Libourne to kill the time. It rained all day so there wasn't much of a time to be had. I saw a very novel sight though and something I would not have believed existed. It is the "boneyard" and consists of a walled-in enclosure about twenty feet across and as deep or deeper, in the town cemetery. We crawled up on the wall to see and, well, in various stages of decay, there were fifty skulls in sight on the surface, I guess, and the pit may be very, very deep, for all I know. The fellow who showed us the place said that in this cemetery a body was buried and if, at the end of three months the grave rent was not paid, the bones were dug up and thrown in this pit anyway. I'd hate to find myself in that place on a moonlight night.

Hope I get some late mail soon. With love,  
GENE.  
Eugene Woodbury, 7th Balloon Co., American E. F.

## PROBLEM OF POLES ON MAIN STREET UP

City Dads Working With Dixie Power Company to Secure Removal to Center of Blocks.

The City Council met in regular session at the Library Auditorium, April 2nd, at 8 o'clock, p. m. The Mayor and four councilmen were in attendance, also the City Recorder, City Marshal and City Engineer.

Regular claims were allowed and reports of officers approved.

S. C. Bell's petition for a 30 days extension of his pool hall license was, upon motion, denied.

The question of making some allowance to the nurses who gave services to the people of Enterprise during the recent epidemic of influenza, was considered and upon motion they were allowed compensation for the time of their quarantine after their return from Enterprise, and the Mayor instructed to confer with them and fix the compensation.

It was moved by Councilman Parley Dalley that the ordinance passed at the adjourned regular meeting of the Council, held on March 27th, calling a special water bond election, be so amended as to fix the date of said election for May 6, 1919. Motion carried.

The committee appointed at last meeting to confer with the property owners on the tier of blocks abutting upon Main street, and to secure their consent and an easement for a right-of-way for electric light and telephone lines along the center line of said blocks, reported that they had fully covered the ground and had found very slight objection to the plan, and no refusals; but that there were a few parties who had not yet been seen.

Mr. A. L. Woodhouse, president of the Dixie Power Company, was present and offered some suggestions to the Council, and stated that it would be necessary for the Council to procure easements, written and signed, for such rights of way. He also outlined a plan for lighting Main street and the section most thickly populated adjoining the business section of the city.

The Council, after some discussion, invited Mr. Woodhouse to submit a feasible plan and his best proposition for furnishing the equipment, and cost of maintenance.

Meeting adjourned sine die.

## Red Cross Notice.

The Red Cross Committee wishes to announce to its members that it will meet in the Library Auditorium next Monday afternoon for the purpose of giving out sewing and yarn, which they have just received.

## SANGUINARY FIGHTING DESCRIBED BY PRATT

Cedar City Sammie Home on Furlough Gives Interesting Account of His Experiences.

Charles Pratt, one of our Cedar City's heroic Sammies, who saw real fighting with the marines at Chatteau Thierry, Belleau Wood and elsewhere on the French front, after spending a short furlough with relatives and friends at this place and in Hurricane, returned last Tuesday to Mare Island, where his company is quartered.

Charley is a reticent fellow, large, good-natured and quiet, but one of that sort that it is well to look out for when he is riled.

It was only by persistent "pumping" that The Record extracted from him the following short account of his participation in the war:

With Grant Walker, George Corry, Arthur Haight, Harvey Rosenberg and R. L. Renshaw, he enlisted in the Marine service and was sent for training to Mare Island. His enlistment was made June 19, 1917.

Pratt was at Mare Island from the 19th of June until the 15th of September, when he went to Quantico, Virginia, where he arrived Sept. 15. Remained in training until the middle of January, when he took passage on the former German liner Crown Prince Wilhelm, then rechristened Von Stuben, and in 12 days landed at Brest, France. There were a number of submarine alarms given, and several shots were fired at what was believed in the darkness to be undersea craft, but Mr. Pratt did not see a submarine and is not sure that any were encountered on the voyage.

On landing they were taken to the "Napoleon" barracks for a couple of days, and then to St. Agnon, where he remained two months in training.

He first reached the battle front in March, 1918, on the Verdun sector, where he went into the trenches, but it proved a quiet sector and there was little to do except to dodge artillery fire. Charley explains that when a heavy shell is fired into the air at a sharp angle as is usually the case, particularly in long range bombardments, they come nearly straight down. They can be heard, but not seen, before they light. By throwing one's self prone upon the ground the danger of being hit by the shrapnel is minimized, as the greater portion of the charge goes upwards.

He remained in this sector until about the 10th of May, when he was sent back to a rest camp, and was billeted in the town of Montagna. He remained there until the end of May. On May the 30th they received orders to be ready to move at any moment,

(Continued on page four.)

## TOURING IN FRANCE VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

Richard Tweedie Writes Interesting Letter From France To His Brothers.

**SOUTH FRANCE ALMOST  
UNTOUCHED BY WAR**

Graphic Description of Famous and Luxurious Spots, Where Wealth and Opulence Reign Supreme, Despite French Participation in Great War.

Bourges (Cher), France, March 1.

Dear Brothers.—Yes, I will have to admit that I have been rather silent of late "but there's a reason," as the Road to Wellville says altho it may take me some little time to figure out just what that excuse is. Nevertheless, here goes for an attempt to tell you something of my leave to the Riviera but please remember that these will be greatly abbreviated as my lack of expressive words and my natural aversion to anything which will cause me any exertion is too great to go very much into detail, I will endeavor to make a summary of the daily happenings, or I should say, part of the happenings.

Left Bourges about 2:15 p. m. on Jan. 24th. Changed cars at Saincaize at about 5:30 p. m. Arrived at St Germain at 10:00 p. m. Had supper at the Red Cross Canteen and got a room at the hotel. Had the first real bed since leaving the states—feather bed about two feet high and the usual smaller feather bed used as a coverlet which is the custom in this country. Oh, Boy! what a relief after about eight months in an overseas "double decker" with "me and my two thin blankets, as thin as a well worn dime."

Jan. 25, 1919: Took the train at 5:00 and during the morning passed thru some very rugged and picturesque country. Many of the mountain peaks we saw looming up in the distance were snow clad. The first snow I had seen this year. As we got farther along in the hilly section, the road made one curve after another as it wound up the hills and it seemed that we would no sooner emerge from one tunnel than we would plunge into the next one. We made many stops at the numerous small villages along the way and saw many quaint costumes and strange sights. At nearly all these stops cans of milk were loaded to be transported to the larger cities. After crossing the divide we followed the course of the Rhone river quite closely, passing thru Roanne and Collonges-Fontaines. We arrived at Lyon (the second city in France) at 11:00 a. m. As soon as we had satisfied the perfectly good army appetite with a large egg omelette and "beaucoup" pomme de terre we started out to see the town or at least as much of it as our limited time would permit. We climbed the hill to the large and beautiful cathedral overlooking the city and not content with the view from there, we went up in the large steel observation tower. From this point we got an excellent view of the city and surrounding country. The guide pointed out the chief points of interest both in the city and nearby with an explanation of each. We then came down in the business section and visited as many of the interesting places as possible before train time (5:30 p. m.).

Jan. 26: Arrived at Marseilles at 9:00 a. m. and as we were able to secure a twenty-four hour pass, we arranged for a room at one of the hotels and then started out to see the town and have a good time in general. One very noticeable feature of this city was the many large and beautiful statues which were erected on the many boulevards and even the busy corners of the city. Another very noticeable thing was the many different nationalities represented. I think we saw representatives of every country and of all grades and castes and, ye gods, what a chatter! I think we were able to form a very good opinion of what the Tower of Babel must have been at the time of the confusion of tongues as it seemed to me that these strange peoples do nothing but "gabba, gabba, gabba" and what

(Continued on page three.)